तो यह लागत पेट्रोल से चलने वाले जेनरेटरों से कम हो सकती है। उसी समय, छत पर छायारहित स्थान की उपलब्धता तथा बैट्री रखने के लिए स्थान की उपलब्धता जैसी अन्य बाधाएं हैं जो सौर जेनरेटरों के उपयोग में रुकावट डालते हैं।

अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्रालय ने अब तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में, मिट्टी के तेल या पेट्रोल से चलने वाले जेनरेटरों के विकल्प के रूप में सौर जेनरेटरों के प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है। तथापि मंत्रालय ने, विपणन/रिहायश परिसरों में प्रकाशवोल्टीय विद्युत प्रणालियों के डिजाइन, विकास तथा उनकी स्थापना पर एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए भारत प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान, दिल्ली को एक परियोजना प्रायोजित की है।

(घ) देश के कई राज्यों में ऐसे बहुत से निर्माता हैं जो मिट्टी के तेल तथा पेट्रोल से चलने वाले जेनरेटरों के स्थान पर प्रयोग करने के लिए उपयुक्त सौर विद्युत प्रणालियों की आपूर्ति कर सकते हैं। तथापि, लागत तथा उपरोक्त अन्य बाधाओं की वजह से, सौर-जेनरेटर इन निर्माताओं के लिए उत्पादन की नियमित मद नहीं है।

Central Subsidy for solar water Heating System in Himachal Pradesh

1633. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether demand for domestic Solar Water Heating System in Himachal Pradesh has been made several times;

(b) Whether the present cost of 100 LPD is Rs. 16,500/-;

(c) whether the State Government has been providing subsidy of Rs. 3,000/- besides Central subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- per 100 LPD;

(d) whether Central subsidy has been withdrawn w.e.f. June, 1994; and

(e) whether the Union Government have been requested to restore Subsidy in view of part (a) above; and

(f) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (f) Yes Madam, there is a demand of domestic water heating systems in Himachal Pradesh. The cost of a 100 litre per day system is around Rs. 16,500/- depending on the make and the site requirements. The State Government is providing a subsidy of Rs. 3000/- on domestic solar water heating system of 100 litres capacity. The Central Government was providing a subsidy on such system from 1984-85 to 1993-94. The central subsidy was discontinued in 1993-94 after reviewing the experience in the implementation of the scheme. It was felt that the market was beign limited by the budgetary resources available for subsidy. The users had no choice of makes or models as the procurement was being made by the state renewable energy agencies. The lack of direct contact between the users and the suppliers prevented the development of proper after sales service arrangements. Though there were requests to restore central subsidy, it was not considered desirable because of these factors. However, in order to encourage wider use of solar water heating systems, a soft loan scheme was introduced in 1993-94. Currently, under an Interest Subsidy Scheme of the Ministry, soft loans are available to the users through Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and five public sector banks. In addition, commercial users can avail of 100% depreciation benefit for income tax purposes. In Himachal Pradesh, the soft loans are available through Union Bank of India and the Punjab & Sind Bank.

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु पनबिजली परियोजनाएं

1634. **श्रीमती मालती शर्मा:**
प्रो॰ रामबख्श सिंह वर्मा:

क्या गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु पनबिजली परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नवीन लघु पन बिजली परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री और गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्री (श्री पी॰ आर॰ कुमारमंगलम): (क) और (ख) जी हां। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अब तक 32.64 मे.वा. की समग्र क्षमता के साथ (3 मे.वा. तक की स्टेशन क्षमता) 62 लघु पनबिजली परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई है;

(ग) और (घ) लघु पनबिजली विकास की गणना अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्रालय के मुख्य बल वाले क्षेत्रों में की जाती है। नवीं योजनावधि के दौरान देश में 125 मे. वा. की लघु पनबिजली क्षमता प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। लघु पनबिजली कार्यक्रम के तहत राज्यवार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते हैं और परियाजनाओं पर विचार प्राप्त प्रस्तावों और उनकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Excess Power Generation By Rammam Hydel Project, Stage-II

1635. SHRI DAWA LAMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rammam Hydel Project, Stage-II, had generated 52 MW (Plus) electricity from July, 1998 to Septemebr, 1998 agaisnt an installed capacity of 4x12.75 M.Ws.; and

(b) whether Government would propose to appreciate the engineers and employees of the project and get them awarded by Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) According to information received from West Bengal State Electricity Board, Rammam Hydel Project achieved 112.686 Million Units generation during the months of July to September 1998 agaisnt a target of 75 Million Units fixed by Central Electricity Authority.

(b) There is no scheme for giving incentive/ awards to the Hydro Electric Projects by the Ministry of Power. However, reward to the employees of Rammam Hydel Project was sanctioned and disbursed by the WBSEB for the year 1997-98. Similar reward would be considered by the Board after 31st March, 1999 for the year 1998-99 on the basis of overall generation achieved with reference to annual generation target fixed by Central Electricity Authority.

Explosion in Farakka Thermal Power Station

1636. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion had occurred in bioler of unit V of Farakka Thermal Power Station of NTPC on 9th November, 1998;

(b) whether an explosion had also occurred at the same location in the same boiler in Novemebr, 1997;

(c) if so, the reasons for the explosions; and

(d) the reasosn for the failure to take remedial action to prevent recurrence of explosions?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (d) Unit V of Farakka Thermal Power Station tripped on furnace pressure High-High protection on 9.11.1998. A Committee is presently examining the reasons of this tripping. In November, 1997, when the Unit V had tripped on furnace pressure High-High protection, opening of corners at different elevations had occurred. Since the committee for examination of 1998 tripping has not given its report, it is difficult to say whether the incident in 1998 was similar in nature.

The Committee which enquired the 1997 tripping had inter-alia, highlighted low load operation of the units as one of the probable causes for such tripping of boiler. Backing down of generation is being imposed on everyday basis on such large units, as per the directives of the regional load despatch centres, causing frequent load cycling thereby making the furnace/boiler subsceptible to more combustion disturbances. While some of the remedial action has been completed, remaining action like replacement of damaged bends is in the process of implementation.